

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL.;)
v.)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.;)
and)
KARLA PEREZ, ET AL.;)
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,)
)

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Plaintiffs,)
)

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Case No. 1:18-cv-00068
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Defendants,)
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Defendants-Intervenors.)
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**PLAINTIFF STATES' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS'
MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY FROM PLAINTIFF STATE OF TEXAS
AND TO DISMISS ALL OTHER PLAINTIFF STATES**

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INTRODUCTION

Not once in their motion to compel do Defendant-Intervenors explain how their requests for additional discovery are proportional to the needs of this case. And they spend only a single page attempting to show why the discovery they seek is even relevant.

First, they claim it relates to the scope of remedy that this Court should grant. *See* Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel 12–13, ECF No. 383. But that suggests an improper and illogical result: that the Court can rule that the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program ("DACA") is unlawful and yet order relief other than a complete vacatur of the 2012 memorandum that implemented the program.

The remedy required by Section 706 of the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA") is clear. DACA is unlawful, so it must be set aside. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). That is the remedy required by Supreme Court precedent. *See, e.g., Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 413–14 (1971), *abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99 (1977) ("In all cases agency action must be set aside if the action was [unlawful]."). And that is the remedy imposed by courts reviewing Federal Defendants' attempt to rescind DACA. *Casa De Maryland v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, No. 18-1521, 2019 WL 2147204, at *14 (4th Cir. May 17, 2019) ("[W]e hold that the Department's decision to rescind DACA was arbitrary and capricious and must be set aside."); *NAACP v. Trump*, 298 F. Supp. 3d 209, 216 (D.D.C. 2018) ("[T]he decision to rescind DACA will be vacated and remanded to DHS."). Because this case requires nothing less, discovery pertaining to the scope of the remedy is not relevant, let alone proportional to the needs of the case.

Second, Defendant-Intervenors argue that their sought-after discovery relates to Plaintiff States' standing. But they make no attempt to explain why they need to pursue their overly broad requests. Nor could they. To do so, they would have to argue that their requests are targeted to uncover information showing that not a single employer has hired a DACA recipient, that States incur no costs to provide social services to DACA recipients, or that no DACA recipients would leave Plaintiff States should DACA end. Defendant-Intervenors have never made those arguments, and Defendant-Intervenors cannot make those arguments due to the testimony of their own witnesses. Instead—only after the Court set a hearing on Plaintiff States' motion for summary judgment and without attempting to limit their discovery requests in any way—Defendant-Intervenors move to compel discovery on harms not relied upon by Plaintiff States to establish their standing. The harms actually relied upon have been proven by testimony from Plaintiff States' (not just Texas's) witnesses and Defendant-Intervenors' own experts. The Court has ruled that those harms provide a basis for standing. And Plaintiff States have responded to Defendant-Intervenors' discovery requests as they relate to those harms.

STATEMENT OF THE NATURE AND STAGE OF THE PROCEEDING

This case is a judicial review of an agency action. The only information Plaintiff States have relevant to the Court's determination relates to the harms they have suffered as a result of DACA. The parties have already conducted 29 depositions of both fact and expert witnesses, exchanged over 12,000 pages of document production, and filed over 400 pages of briefing with more than 7,000 pages of attached exhibits. Plaintiff States (not just Texas) have provided initial disclosures identifying the

witnesses and evidence they rely on to establish their standing, and Plaintiff States have produced hundreds of pages of documents related to those harms in response to Defendant-Intervenors' discovery requests. *See* Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel Ex. 18, at ¶¶ 3–5, ECF No. 383-19.

The factual bases of those harms have been corroborated by Defendant-Intervenors' own witnesses. *See* Mem. Op. and Order 39, ECF No. 319 (finding that Defendant-Intervenors' expert agreed that DACA increases competition for low-skilled jobs); *id.* at 51 (finding that, as to increased social services costs because of DACA, "perhaps most importantly for this topic, Defendant-Intervenors' own witness directly connected the dots for Plaintiff States"). And the Court has ruled that such harms establish Plaintiff States' standing to challenge DACA. *Id.* at 55 n.51 ("The Court notes that even without a finding of special solicitude under *Massachusetts v. EPA*, it still would have found the Plaintiff States had standing."); *see also id.* at 47 n.46 ("As stated earlier, two of the four DACA rescission cases included states as plaintiffs. It is difficult to conceive how states could have standing to challenge the rescission of the DACA program but not have standing to challenge its enactment.").

From their first filing after the Court's Order on the preliminary injunction, Plaintiff States have made clear that this case is ripe for resolution on the merits. Pl. States' Mot. to Lift Stay, ECF No. 324. In the parties' joint discovery and case management plan filed nearly seven months ago, Plaintiff States argued that no additional discovery is needed, and Federal Defendants agreed. *See* ECF No. 335. In response, Defendant-Intervenors listed a litany of discovery they intended to pursue,

including third-party discovery and additional discovery from Federal Defendants. *Id.* at 8–9. In the intervening seven months, Defendant-Intervenors sent a single letter to Plaintiff States almost four months ago requesting that they withdraw their valid objections to the overly broad discovery requests. *See* Def.-Intervenors’ Mot. to Compel Ex. 14, ECF No. 383-15. Then, more than three months ago, Defendant-Intervenors filed a motion to deny or defer consideration of Plaintiff States’ motion for summary judgment, claiming they needed additional discovery to respond. *See* Def.-Intervenors’ Rule 56(d) Motion, ECF No. 363. The Court effectively granted that motion by waiting ten weeks to set a hearing on the motion for summary judgment. Order, ECF No. 378. During those ten weeks, Defendant-Intervenors did nothing to pursue discovery from Plaintiff States.

Now, only after the Court set a response deadline and hearing date for Plaintiff States’ motion for summary judgment, Defendant-Intervenors have moved to compel responses to their discovery requests. As with almost every other request made by Defendant-Intervenors, they again ask the Court to delay this proceeding. And they request that the Court take the extraordinary step of dismissing the Plaintiff States other than Texas from this case—despite this Court’s prior rulings and the established evidence of their standing, and despite those States having never violated a discovery order from this Court.

What’s more, they move to compel discovery on harms not disputed by their own experts and harms not relied upon by Plaintiff States. Prior to the Defendant-Intervenors’ filing, Plaintiff States offered three times to discuss whether there was

any additional information Defendant-Intervenors needed to respond to the harms actually relied upon by Plaintiff States to support their claims. Ex. A. Defendant-Intervenors' only response was to insist that Plaintiff States fully respond to their overly broad discovery requests seeking information that is not proportional to the needs of this case. *Id.*

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES TO BE RULED UPON BY THE COURT

1. Whether Defendant-Intervenors are entitled to additional discovery related to the proper remedy despite the APA's clear mandate that the 2012 DACA memorandum must be set aside.
2. Whether the Court should allow additional discovery on harms that are not in dispute and harms that Plaintiff States do not rely on to prove their standing.
3. Whether the Court should dismiss the Plaintiff States other than Texas even though they have presented evidence of the harms they suffer because of DACA and have not violated any discovery order from this Court.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The scope of discovery is defined by relevance and proportionality. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1)* ("Parties may obtain discovery regarding any non-privileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case . . ."). Here, the APA dictates the remedy required. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) (requiring that reviewing courts shall "set aside" unlawful agency actions). At this stage, it would be improper for the Court to do any type of injunctive balancing test or somehow fashion a State-specific remedy as Defendant-Intervenors suggest.

Accordingly, discovery on those points is outside the scope of discovery because it is not relevant and not proportional to the needs of the case.

Further, it is Plaintiff States' burden to establish that they have been harmed by DACA. Plaintiff States (not just Texas) already met that burden in the preliminary injunction context and have continued to meet it through the evidence attached to their motion for summary judgment. In response to Defendant-Intervenors' discovery requests, Plaintiff States have produced hundreds of pages of documents related to that evidence. Defendant-Intervenors are free to argue that such evidence is insufficient to support Plaintiff States' claims. But Defendant-Intervenors cannot compel Plaintiff States to respond to discovery requests that seek information regarding undisputed harms and harms upon which Plaintiff States do not rely. *See* Mem. Op. and Order 51, ECF No. 319 ("For standing purposes, Texas need not plead damages from a particular individual when it pleads and has proof that it is being damaged by the entire program.").

ARGUMENT

I. Defendant-Intervenors do not need discovery related to the proper scope of remedy required in this case.

In the only section of their motion to compel explaining why they need the requested information, Defendant-Intervenors claim it is necessary to conduct the permanent-injunction balancing test and determine the geographic scope of relief that this Court should grant. *See* Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel 12–13, ECF No. 383. Neither of those rationales support their requests. The APA requires that the

Court set aside the 2012 DACA memorandum, and that relief does not depend on the Court granting a permanent injunction or any State-specific analysis.¹

A. The APA requires that an unlawful agency action is set aside.

Federal courts must “set aside” agency actions that violate the Constitution or federal statutory law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). Beginning in *SEC v. Chenery Corp.*, prior to the adoption of the APA, the Supreme Court recognized that an unlawful agency action subject to judicial review must be stricken. 318 U.S. 80, 94 (1943) (“[I]f the action is based upon a determination of law as to which the reviewing authority of the courts does come into play, an order *may not stand* if the agency has misconceived the law.” (emphasis added)). After the enactment of the APA, the Supreme Court held that the same principle applies in the statute empowering courts to set aside unlawful agency action. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 413–14 (1971) (“In all cases agency action *must be set aside* if the action was ‘arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law’ or if the action failed to meet statutory, procedural, or constitutional requirements”) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) (emphasis added)).²

¹ To be clear, while Plaintiffs move for summary judgment on all counts raised in their complaint, the set-aside remedy afforded under 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) would be appropriate should Plaintiff States prevail on any one of those claims, including claims that the DACA violates the U.S. Constitution. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B) (requiring that agency action be set aside if it is “contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity”).

² *See also* Ronald M. Levin, *Judicial Remedies*, in *A Guide to Judicial and Political Review of Federal Agencies* 251, 251 (2d ed. 2015) (noting that with rare exceptions, “when an agency action fails the standards of judicial review, the court is expected to set the action aside and remand it to the agency for further consideration”). The APA authorizes federal courts to set aside unlawful agency action “in the same way that an appellate court formally revokes an erroneous trial-court judgment.” Jonathan F. Mitchell, *The Writ-of-Erasure Fallacy*, 104 VA. L. REV. 933, 1012 (2018). The “appellate review model” governing judicial review of agency rules dates back at least to the Hepburn Act of 1906. *Id.* at 1013 n.320. When the APA was enacted in 1946, the instruction to set aside unlawful action “reflected

Courts have continued to hold that when an agency action is deemed unlawful, the normal result is that the action is vacated. *See, e.g., Harmon v. Thornburgh*, 878 F.2d 484, 495 n.21 (D.C. Cir. 1989). Indeed, reviewing courts have set aside Federal Defendants' 2017 memorandum attempting to rescind DACA upon determining that it was unlawful. *Casa De Maryland v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, No. 18-1521, 2019 WL 2147204, at *12 (4th Cir. May 17, 2019); *NAACP v. Trump*, 298 F. Supp. 3d 209, 216 (D.D.C. 2018). As the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals recently noted in its opinion vacating the 2017 DACA rescission memorandum: "The APA requires a reviewing court to 'hold unlawful and set aside agency action . . . found to be . . . arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.'" *Casa De Maryland*, 2019 WL 2147204, at *12 (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)). And the Fourth Circuit was unequivocal about the remedy that it granted. *Id.* at *14 ("Accordingly, we hold that the Department's decision to rescind DACA was arbitrary and capricious and must be set aside.").

This case must be resolved through that same remedy. Consistent with the text of Section 706 and well-established practice, the proper relief in this case is to set aside the 2012 memorandum that established DACA.

B. Permanent injunctive relief is unnecessary.

Further, courts have held that permanent injunctive relief is not needed to

a consensus that judicial review of agency action should be modeled on appellate review of trial court judgments." Nicholas Bagley, *Remedial Restraint in Administrative Law*, 117 COLUM. L. REV. 253, 258 (2017); *see generally* Thomas W. Merrill, *Article II, Agency Adjudication, and the Origins of the Appellate Review Model of Administrative Law*, 111 COLUM. L. REV. 939 (detailing the emergence of the appellate review model over the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries).

remedy unlawful agency action. In *Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed Farms*, the Supreme Court admonished that a district court vacating agency action under the APA should not grant an injunction if doing so would “not have any meaningful practical effect independent of its vacatur.” *Monsanto*, 561 U.S. 139, 165 (2010). The Court explained that an injunction “is a drastic and extraordinary remedy” and should not issue “[i]f a less drastic remedy,” such as a vacatur is sufficient to redress the plaintiff’s injuries. *Id.* at 165-66. Similarly, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals recently determined that an injunction was unwarranted in a successful APA challenge to drilling permits because the “set aside” remedy provided sufficient relief. *Dine Citizens Against Ruining Our Environment v. Bernhardt*, No. 18-2089, 2019 WL 1999298, at *22 (10th Cir. May 7, 2019). And the D.C. Circuit has held that an injunction is unnecessary in cases where the court can vacate an unlawful agency action. *Harmon*, 878 F.2d at 495 n.21.

Here, Plaintiff States have demonstrated that the appropriate remedy is to set aside the 2012 DACA memo. Although Plaintiff States requested a preliminary injunction preventing the federal government from issuing new DACA permits during the pendency of this lawsuit, Plaintiff States have explained that the Court can grant a final judgment providing for the “less drastic remedy” of setting aside the DACA memorandum. *See Monsanto*, 561 U.S. at 165. In their complaint, Plaintiff States request declaratory relief that DACA is unconstitutional and substantively and procedurally unlawful. ECF No. 104 at 73. In their motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs requested a vacatur on the grounds that DACA is unlawful

agency action: “Under the APA, an agency action that a court holds unlawful is set aside. Thus, because the Executive unlawfully created DACA through its 2012 memorandum, that 2012 memorandum must be set aside.” ECF No. 357 at 45 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

Moreover, this Court has recognized on several occasions that injunctive relief is not required to remedy the injuries suffered by Plaintiff States. Rather, a vacatur of the DACA memorandum through a declaratory judgment is sufficient. In its Order on the preliminary injunction, the Court indicated that “an injunction of DACA or a *favorable declaratory ruling* ‘might permit’ the States to have redress of their injuries.” *See* Mem. Op. and Order 47, ECF No. 319 (emphasis added) (quoting *Hanson v. Veterans Admin.*, 800 F.2d 1381, 1386 (5th Cir. 1986)). Further, it noted that the “*dissolution* or the enjoining of the ongoing DACA program would have immediate effects”: ending the lawful status and attendant benefits that DACA conferred on its recipients in violation of federal law. *Id.* at 113 (emphasis added). And in considering the ultimate outcome of the case, the Court suggested that DACA may be vacated: “DACA and DAPA are basically identical, and there is no legal ground for ‘*striking* DAPA that wouldn’t apply to DACA’ (and certainly no legal ground for *striking* Expanded DACA that does not apply to DACA itself).” *Id.* at 117 (emphasis added) (quoting Lomi Kriel, *DACA’s Fate in Court’s Hands*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Apr. 16, 2016 [ECF No. 284, Ex. 1, at App. 1485]).

Because injunctive relief is not necessary, discovery related to the four injunctive factors is not needed.³

C. A set aside is necessary to preserve a uniform immigration policy.

Similarly, the Court does not need to consider the geographic scope of its ordered relief or try to craft a remedy applicable to only the Plaintiff States. The *scope* of injunctive relief is immaterial to this case because that *form* of relief is unnecessary under the APA and unnecessary to remedy Plaintiff States' injuries.⁴ The proper remedy in this case is a "set aside" of the DACA memo, not an injunction. *See also Harmon*, 878 F.2d at 495 n.21 ("When a reviewing court determines that agency regulations are unlawful, the ordinary result is that the rules are vacated—not that their application to the individual petitioners is proscribed.")

Setting aside the 2012 DACA memorandum—as opposed to some type of geographically limited relief—is consistent with the "strong federal interest in the

³ Even if injunctive relief were necessary to remedy Plaintiffs' injuries, Defendant-Intervenors' discovery requests are still unwarranted because of the Court's prior rulings and comprehensive record relevant to each of the four injunctive relief factors. With respect to the merits, the binding precedent and this Court's rulings already establish that DACA is procedurally and substantively unlawful. *See Texas v. United States*, 809 F.3d 134, 171–78, 186 (5th Cir. 2015) (*Texas I*). With respect to irreparable harm, this Court has already held that the evidence of ongoing damages supports "a finding of injury that is irreparable." Mem. Op. and Order 107, ECF No. 319. With respect to the balance of hardships between the parties, Plaintiff States are not seeking immediate termination of existing grants of deferred action status but would be agreeable to a judicial stay to allow for an orderly wind-down of the program. Pl. States' Br. in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J. 45, ECF No. 357. Finally, given that the record demonstrates that DACA is unlawful, further discovery on public interest is unnecessary. Protecting the rule of law by giving effect to Congress's comprehensive statutory scheme for immigration—rather than a program that overrode these laws without even allowing for the public to be heard through the notice and comment process—clearly evidences the public benefit manifest in bringing an orderly end to this example of executive overreach and restoring proper principles of separation of powers. *See Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, 613 (1952) (Frankfurter, J., concurring) (quoting *Myers v. United States*, 272 U.S. 52, 85 (1926) ("The doctrine of the separation of powers was adopted by the Convention of 1787, not to promote efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power.").

⁴ Similarly, the Court need not consider the arguments for and against the issuance of a nationwide injunction, referenced in its preliminary injunction order.

uniformity of federal immigration law.” *Batalla Vidal v. Nielsen*, 279 F. Supp. 3d 401, 438 (E.D.N.Y. 2018) (citing U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 4). Numerous courts have recognized that unlawful agency actions concerning immigration cannot be addressed in a piecemeal fashion. For example, in one of the cases challenging the 2017 rescission of DACA, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York explained why tailored relief was unworkable in the immigration context. *Id.* The court noted that “it is hard to conceive of how the court would craft a narrower injunction that would adequately protect Plaintiffs’ interests” where “Plaintiffs include not only several individuals and a nonprofit organization, but also sixteen states and the District of Columbia.” *Id.* at 437–38. The court further reasoned that to protect the plaintiffs’ interests, it needed to enjoin the defendants from rescinding the DACA program with respect to the residents and employees of the plaintiff States. But “[s]uch an injunction would be unworkable, partly in light of the simple fact that people move from state to state and job to job, and would likely create administrative problems for Defendants.” *Id.* at 438.

Apart from the impracticality of a geographically limited rescission of DACA, the New York court further maintained that such narrow relief would frustrate the imperative for uniform federal immigration law recognized by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and this Court in the DAPA litigation. *Id.* As the Fifth Circuit explained: “the Constitution requires ‘an *uniform* Rule of Naturalization;’ Congress has instructed that ‘the immigration laws of the United States should be enforced vigorously and *uniformly*;’ and the Supreme Court has described immigration policy

as ‘a comprehensive and *unified* system.’” *Texas I*, 809 F.3d at 187–88 (footnotes omitted).

As this Court has already stated, the “requirement that immigration policy be uniform” must inform the remedial analysis. *See Mem. Op. and Order 17*, ECF No. 319. A vacatur of DACA is a “systemwide remedy” appropriate for the “systemwide impact” that the DACA program caused. *See Batalla Vidal*, 279 F. Supp. 3d at 438 (quoting *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 359 (1996)).

D. Remanding DACA for further agency process is unwarranted.

While some courts have found limited discretion to remand an agency action without vacatur in narrow circumstances, that is not the case here, and no party has pleaded for such relief. Remand without vacatur is appropriate only where “there is at least a serious possibility that the [agency] will be able to substantiate its decision” and “vacating would be disruptive.” *Radio-TV News Directors Ass’n v. FCC*, 184 F.3d 872, 888 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (quoting *Allied-Signal, Inc. v. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm’n*, 988 F.2d 146, 151 (D.C. Cir. 1993)). Practically speaking, that test is met only when the agency action is defective because it is unsupported and further agency process is necessary “to cure the defects that the court has identified.” *NAACP v. Trump*, 298 F. Supp. 3d 209, 244 (D.D.C. 2018).

Here, the defect of DACA is its unlawfulness. The program violates the Constitution’s Take Care Clause and is contrary to Congress’s carefully crafted plan for determining the lawful status and work authorization of immigrants. Thus,

without a change in the law, there is no possibility that any federal agency can “cure the defects” in DACA.

Moreover, a remand order would not result in the repair of DACA’s procedural unlawfulness. The purpose of remand is to provide the agency with a limited period of time to adjust and reissue an action. *See, e.g., A.L. Pharma, Inc. v. Shalala*, 62 F.3d 1484, 1492 (D.C. Cir. 1995) (remanding and providing for “automatic[]” vacatur unless the agency justified its decision within 90 days); *Rodway v. USDA*, 514 F.2d 809, 817–18 (D.C. Cir. 1975) (remanding and giving the agency 120 days to complete the rulemaking process). Here, Federal Defendants have attempted to rescind DACA and have been enjoined from doing so. Thus, there is no reason to believe that they would reissue DACA through the normal notice-and-comment process to cure the procedural defect in some limited time period.

DACA’s substantive and procedural defects, in sum, cannot be cured with more time for agency action. Because the only exception to complete vacatur is inapplicable in this case, the remedy is clear and does not support additional discovery.

II. Plaintiff States have established standing, and they have properly responded to Defendant-Intervenors’ discovery requests as they relate to those harms.

Defendant-Intervenors do not attempt to explain how their requests are proportional to their need for information about Plaintiff States’ standing.⁵ It is Plaintiff States’ burden to establish that they suffer harm because of DACA. *See*

⁵ Defendant-Intervenors incorporate their Rule 56(d) motion into their motion to compel. To the extent that such arguments are incorporated into the motion to compel, Plaintiff States likewise incorporate into this response their response to the Rule 56(d) motion. ECF No. 372.

Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1547 (2016). Plaintiff States have met that burden through the evidence attached to their motion for summary judgment, and the factual bases for Plaintiff States’ standing are not disputed. To the extent that discovery is proper related to those harms, Plaintiff States have produced the information responsive to Defendant-Intervenors’ discovery requests.

Plaintiff States offer four reasons for why they have standing to bring this suit: (1) the special solicitude due to States in the standing analysis; (2) their *parens patriae* interest in protecting the health and well-being of their citizens; (3) the increased social services costs due to DACA; and (4) the Executive’s complete abdication of duly-enacted immigration laws. *See* Pl. States’ Br. in Supp. Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 357. Determining whether Plaintiff States are due special solicitude and whether the Executive abdicated immigration laws does not depend on resolving any factual disputes, so no discovery is needed on those points.

As for Plaintiff States’ *parens patriae* standing, the factual basis of that claim is not in dispute. Defendant-Intervenors do not dispute that DACA grants work authorization or that DACA recipients are not subject to the Affordable Care Act. Indeed, when asked whether DACA recipients would increase competition for citizens and other lawfully present workers, “Defendant-Intervenors’ expert . . . replied that they would.” *See* Mem. Op. and Order 39, ECF No. 319.

Likewise, Defendant-Intervenors cannot dispute that Plaintiff States incur costs to provide social services to DACA recipients. As the Court acknowledged, their own expert estimated that Texas alone spends \$250,000,000 in direct costs to provide

such services to DACA recipients every year. *Id.* at 49. And Defendant-Intervenors cannot claim that every DACA recipient would remain in the Plaintiff States should DACA end. Again, their own expert presented a study demonstrating that over 22% of surveyed DACA recipients would leave the country if they did not have work authorization. *Id.* (“This claim is supported by the empirical findings of the Defendant-Intervenors’ expert . . .”).

Not only are the factual bases for Plaintiff States’ standing undisputed by Defendant-Intervenors’ own witnesses, Plaintiff States have produced the information responsive to Defendant-Intervenors’ discovery requests as they relate to the costs actually relied upon by Plaintiff States to support those harms. In their motion to compel, Defendant-Intervenors admit that Plaintiff States have provided hundreds of pages of supporting documents related to the evidence relied upon by Plaintiff States. *See* Decl. of A. Ávila ¶¶ 3–5, ECF No. 383-19. For example, Texas spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year on providing Emergency Medicaid services to unlawfully present aliens. *See* Pl. States’ App. in Supp. Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 26 [Decl. of M. Smoot], ECF No. 358-26. Defendant-Intervenors deposed the witness who testified to such damages. Ex. B. And Texas produced the information that went into the reports attached to the witness’s declaration, including hundreds of thousands of lines of data proving the claims made on Emergency Medicaid in Texas. *See* Ex. C (the first and last page of an Excel spreadsheet that runs over 8,000 pages and contains nearly 60,000 lines of data related to Emergency Medicaid outpatient claims in Texas in Fiscal Year 2015).

Likewise, Plaintiff States rely in part on the cost to provide public education to unlawfully present aliens, some of whom are DACA recipients. *See* Pl. States' App. in Supp. Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 27 [Decl. of L. Lopez], ECF No. 358-27. Plaintiff States provided a declaration detailing those costs. *Id.* Defendant-Intervenors deposed that witness, Ex. D, and Plaintiff States produced all of the information the witness relied upon to draft his testimony, *see, e.g.*, Ex. E (detailing the witness's calculations for the cost to educate students during the 2015-2016 school year).

Plaintiff States have offered multiple times to provide additional information should Defendant-Intervenors believe that they need something else to fully respond to the damages upon which Plaintiff States actually rely. Ex. A. But Defendant-Intervenors have not attempted to narrow the scope of their discovery requests. They waited until after the Court set the hearing on Plaintiff States' motion for summary judgment to move to compel such broad requests as: "Identify *all* costs that Plaintiffs, by state and year, have incurred since June 2012 or expect to incur in the future, with respect to providing goods, support and/or services to DACA recipients living in Plaintiff States." Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel, Ex. 11, at 6, ECF No. 383-12 (emphasis added).

Plaintiff States do not need to prove every cost they have incurred as a result of DACA. *See* Mem. Op. and Order 51, ECF No. 319 ("For standing purposes, Texas need not plead damages from a particular individual when it pleads and has proof that it is being damaged by the entire program."). Plaintiff States have supported their claims with evidence of DACA's harm, and Plaintiff States have produced the

responsive documents related to those harms. Defendant-Intervenors can argue that such evidence is insufficient to meet Plaintiff States' burden. But Defendant-Intervenors are not entitled to compel overly broad discovery requests that seek information about damages upon which Plaintiff States do not rely to support their claim. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 advisory committee's note to 2015 amendment (intending to restore the function of the 1983 amendment "to deal with the problem of over-discovery. The objective is to guard against redundant or disproportionate discovery"); *Medicinova, Inc. v. Genzyme Corp.*, Case No. 14-cv-2513-L(KSC), 2017 WL 2829691, *5 (S.D. Cal. June 29, 2017) ("The intent of the recent amendments is to bring about a change in the legal culture that embraces the leave no stone unturned . . . approach to discovery") (citation and internal quotation omitted).

III. Plaintiff States other than Texas have produced evidence of their harm to support their claims and have never violated a discovery order of this Court.

Defendant-Intervenors seek for a third time to dismiss Plaintiff States, excluding Texas, based on an alleged lack of standing. *See* Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel 15–17, ECF No. 383; Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Dismiss, ECF No. 118; Def.-Intervenors' Opp'n to Pls.' Mot. for Prelim. Inj., ECF No. 224. As an alternative to outright dismissal, Defendant-Intervenors ask this Court to rule that the non-Texas Plaintiff States are prohibited from "offering evidence or argument" on Texas's behalf. Def.-Intervenors' Mot. to Compel 17, ECF No. 383. If Defendant-Intervenors intended this extreme relief to serve as a discovery sanction under Rule 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, their request is not yet ripe because the Plaintiff States have not violated any discovery order from this Court.

If their request is to dismiss the other States on the merits, the Court has already held that multiple theories of standing exist, and Defendant-Intervenors' attempts to continually relitigate standing does not change that. *See Mem. Op. and Order 30–55*, ECF No. 319 (“The Plaintiff States Have Standing”); *see also id.* at 47 n.46 (“As stated earlier, two of the four DACA rescission cases included states as plaintiffs. It is difficult to conceive how states could have standing to challenge the rescission of the DACA program but not have standing to challenge its enactment.”).

The record evidence, much of it supplied by Defendant-Intervenors' witnesses, easily establishes Texas's standing. Because Texas has standing, Article III is satisfied for the remainder of the Plaintiff States. *See ECF No. 319 at 31* (“A single Plaintiff with standing satisfies the case-or-controversy requirement of Article III”); *Rumsfeld v. Forum for Acad. & Institutional Rights, Inc.*, 547 U.S. 47, 52 n.2 (2006) (“[T]he presence of one party with standing is sufficient to satisfy Article III's case-or-controversy requirement”); *see also Texas v. United States*, 809 F.3d 134, 151 (5th Cir. 2015). That alone is enough to deny the motion.

Even independent of Texas's standing, the evidence proves that each Plaintiff State suffers an injury—a fact that is unaddressed in Defendant-Intervenors' motion. For instance, each possesses *parens patriae* standing to protect their citizens against labor market distortion. Plaintiff States' expert on that point did not confine his opinion to the Texas labor market. Pl. States' App. in Supp. of Mot. for Summ. J., Ex. 21 [Suppl. Decl. of D. Deere], ECF No. 358-21. And neither did Defendant-Intervenors' expert when he confirmed that reality. *See Mem. Op. and Order 39*, ECF

No. 319 Likewise, Defendant-Intervenors' expert did not limit his discussion of providing Emergency Medicaid only to Texas, *id.* at 51, and the demographers from both sides opined that some DACA recipients are likely to leave the United States (not just Texas) should DACA end, *id.* at 49. Each State is also due special solicitude in the standing analysis and has abdication standing because DACA completely abdicates the Executive's duty to enforce Congress's duly enacted immigration laws. *Texas v. United States*, 86 F. Supp. 3d 591, 643 (S.D. Tex. 2015).

CONCLUSION

This case is controlled by questions of law. Those legal issues are ripe for resolution through the Court's ruling on Plaintiff States' motion for summary judgment. Defendant-Intervenors are not allowed far-reaching discovery on harms that are not disputed and harms upon which Plaintiff States do not rely. Thus, Plaintiff States respectfully request that the Court deny the motion to compel.

May 29, 2019

STEVE MARSHALL
Attorney General of Alabama

LESLIE RUTLEDGE
Attorney General of Arkansas

DEREK SCHMIDT
Attorney General of Kansas

JEFF LANDRY
Attorney General of Louisiana

DOUGLAS J. PETERSON
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Respectfully submitted.

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/s/ Todd Lawrence Disher
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Special Counsel for Civil Litigation

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COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF STATES

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on May 29, 2019, this document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Todd Lawrence Disher
TODD LAWRENCE DISHER
Trial Counsel for Civil Litigation

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF STATES

Exhibit A

From: Disher, Todd
To: Nina Perales
Cc: Biggs, Adam; Toth, Michael; Alejandra Avila
Subject: RE: Texas et al. v. United States et al., No. 1:18-cv-00068
Date: Monday, May 13, 2019 1:10:00 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Nina,

Your February 1 letter does not explain why the additional discovery you seek is proportional to the needs of the case, particularly given that it is the Plaintiff States' burden to establish standing. Again, if the Intervenors believe that there is specific information they require in order to respond to the evidence cited in the motion for summary judgment, we are happy to discuss that with you.

Todd

Todd Lawrence Disher

Trial Counsel for Civil Litigation
Office of the Attorney General of Texas
P.O. Box 12548 (MC 001)
Austin, TX 78711-2548
(512) 936-2266
Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov

From: Nina Perales [mailto:nperales@MALDEF.org]

Sent: Monday, May 13, 2019 12:08 PM

To: Disher, Todd <Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov>

Cc: Biggs, Adam <Adam.Biggs@oag.texas.gov>; Toth, Michael <Michael.Toth@oag.texas.gov>;

Alejandra Avila <Aavila@MALDEF.org>

Subject: Re: Texas et al. v. United States et al., No. 1:18-cv-00068

Todd,

The specific information that we believe we are lacking is set out in our deficiency letter of February 1. You have already responded to that letter and indicated that you would not provide any additional information. Plaintiffs also did not provide any information in response to our fifth set of discovery requests.

After these attempts to secure discovery, we believe that unfortunately the court's involvement is necessary.

Thank you,

Nina Perales
Vice President of Litigation
Mexican American Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Inc. (MALDEF)
110 Broadway, Suite 300

San Antonio, TX 78205
Ph (210) 224-5476 ext. 206
FAX (210) 224-5382



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On May 10, 2019, at 5:16 PM, Disher, Todd <Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov> wrote:

Nina,

Moving to compel on the entirety of your discovery requests is of course your prerogative, and we will stand on our over-breath and other objections. However, if there is specific information that you believe you are lacking in order to file a complete response to the cited evidence, we can discuss whether we can provide that information without the Court's involvement.

Todd

Todd Lawrence Disher
Trial Counsel for Civil Litigation
Office of the Attorney General of Texas
P.O. Box 12548 (MC 001)
Austin, TX 78711-2548
(512) 936-2266
Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov

On May 10, 2019, at 4:53 PM, Nina Perales <nperales@MALDEF.org> wrote:

Todd,

Thank you for your response. Although we do plan to respond to your cited evidence, we also need responses to our discovery requests. We understand that you disagree with this position and will inform the court that you oppose the motion to compel unless you advise us otherwise.

Thanks again and have a good weekend,

Nina Perales
Vice President of Litigation
Mexican American Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Inc. (MALDEF)
110 Broadway, Suite 300
San Antonio, TX 78205
Ph (210) 224-5476 ext. 206
FAX (210) 224-5382

<image001.png>

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From: Disher, Todd [<mailto:Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 10, 2019 4:42 PM
To: Nina Perales
Cc: Biggs, Adam; Toth, Michael; Alejandra Avila
Subject: RE: Texas et al. v. United States et al., No. 1:18-cv-00068

Nina,

The discovery requests referenced below appear to seek information related to potential injuries suffered by the Plaintiff States. The evidence that the Plaintiffs States rely on to establish their standing at this stage is cited in their motion for summary judgment. Is there a reason why Intervenors cannot fully respond to that cited evidence (or argue that such cited evidence is insufficient) rather than attempt to seek discovery related to potential injuries not cited in the motion for summary judgment?

Todd

Todd Lawrence Disher

Trial Counsel for Civil Litigation
Office of the Attorney General of Texas
P.O. Box 12548 (MC 001)
Austin, TX 78711-2548
(512) 936-2266
Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov

From: Nina Perales [<mailto:nperales@MALDEF.org>]
Sent: Friday, May 10, 2019 3:22 PM
To: Disher, Todd <Todd.Disher@oag.texas.gov>
Cc: Biggs, Adam <Adam.Biggs@oag.texas.gov>; Toth, Michael <Michael.Toth@oag.texas.gov>; Alejandra Avila <Aavila@MALDEF.org>
Subject: RE: Texas et al. v. United States et al., No. 1:18-cv-00068

Dear Todd,

Defendant Intervenors Karla Perez, et al. plan to move to compel Plaintiffs' answers to Interrogatories Nos. 4-15 and 18-21 and production in response to Requests for Production Nos. 2 and 8. We also plan to request that the Court dismiss the non-Texas Plaintiffs in the case and enter a stay.

Please advise whether Plaintiffs oppose the motion. Thank you very much,

Nina Perales
Vice President of Litigation
Mexican American Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Inc. (MALDEF)
110 Broadway, Suite 300
San Antonio, TX 78205
Ph (210) 224-5476 ext. 206
FAX (210) 224-5382

<image001.png>

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and delete this message. Persons responsible for delivering this communication to the intended recipient are admonished that this communication not be copied or disseminated except as directed by the intended recipient.

Exhibit B

Transcript of the Testimony of
Monica Smoot

Date:

June 19, 2018

Case:

STATE OF TEXAS vs UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN

Monica Smoot

June 19, 2018

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
3 BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

4 STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,)
5 vs.) CASE NO. 1:18:CV-68
6 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
7 et al.,)
8 Defendants,)
9 and)
10 KARLA PEREZ, MARIA ROCHA,)
11 JOSE MAGAÑA-SALGADO, NANCY)
12 J. PALACIOS GODINEZ, ELLY)
13 MARISOL ESTRADA, KARINA)
14 RUIZ DE DIAZ, CARLOS)
15 AGUILAR GONZALEZ, KARLA)
16 LOPEZ, LUIS A. RAFAEL,)
17 DARWIN VELASQUEZ, JIN)
18 PARK, OSCAR ALVAREZ, NANCY)
19 ADOSSI, DENISE ROMERO,)
20 PRATHISHTHA KHANNA, JUNG)
21 WOO KIM, ANGEL SILVA,)
22 MOSES KAMAU CHEGE, HYO-WON)
23 JEON, ELIZABETH DIAZ,)
24 MARIA DIAZ, and BLANCA)
25 GONZALEZ,)
Defendant-Intervenors.)

Monica Smoot

June 19, 2018
Pages 2 to 5

Page 2	Page 4
1	1 ALSO PRESENT:
2 ORAL DEPOSITION OF	2 Ms. Leslea Pickle, Staff Attorney, Texas Health and Human Services Commission
3 MONICA SMOOT	3
4 June 19, 2018	4
5	5
6 ORAL DEPOSITION OF MONICA SMOOT, produced as a	6
7 witness at the instance of the Proposed	7
8 Defendant-Intervenors and duly sworn, was taken in the	8
9 above-styled and numbered cause on the 19th day of	9
10 June, 2018, from 9:14 a.m. to 12:05 p.m., before	10
11 Amy M. Clark, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for	11
12 the State of Texas, reported by computerized stenotype	12
13 machine at the offices of the Texas Attorney General,	13
14 300 West 15th Street, Austin, Texas 78701, pursuant to	14
15 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the provisions	15
16 stated on the record or attached hereto.	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
Page 3	Page 5
1 APPEARANCES	1 INDEX
2 FOR PLAINTIFF:	2 PAGE
3 Mr. Todd Dishner	3 Appearances 3
4 Mr. Trent Peroyea	4 MONICA SMOOT
5 Office of the Texas Attorney General	5 Examination by Mr. Herrera 6
6 P.O. Box 12548	Examination by Ms. Gregory 77
7 Austin, Texas 78711	6 Examination by Mr. Dishner 93
8 Phone: (512)936-2266	Court Reporter's Certificate 96
9 Fax: (512)474-2697	7
10 Email: todd.disher@oag.texas.gov	8 EXHIBITS
11	9 EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION PAGE
12 FOR DEFENDANT:	10 Exhibit 1 Declaration 11
13 Mr. Keith Edward Wyatt	11 Exhibit 2 Report to the U.S. Congress on 13
14 United States Department of Justice	services and benefits provided
15 1000 Louisiana Street	to undocumented immigrants
16 Suite 2300	13 Exhibit 3 Report on services and benefits 29
17 Houston, Texas 77002	provided to undocumented
18 Phone: (713)567-9713	immigrants, 2010 update
19 Fax: (713)718-3303	14 Exhibit 4 Report on Texas HHSC services 30
20 Email: keith.wyatt@usdoj.gov	and benefits provided to
21 FOR PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANTS:	15 Exhibit 5 undocumented immigrants, 2/2013
22 Mr. Ernest Herrera	16 update
23 Ms. Celina Moreno	17
24 Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund	18 Report on Texas HHSC services 30
25 110 Broadway	and benefits provided to
Suite 300	undocumented immigrants, 12/14
San Antonio, Texas 78205	19 update
Phone: (210)224-5476	20 Exhibit 6 Report on Texas HHSC services 30
Fax: (219)224-5382	and benefits provided to
Email: eherrera@maldef.org	undocumented immigrants,
FOR PROPOSED INTERVENOR-DEFENDANT STATE OF NEW JERSEY:	21 update, 80th legislature,
Ms. Katherine A. Gregory	regular session, 2007
New Jersey Office of the Attorney General	22
124 Halsey Street	23 Exhibit 7 Plaintiffs' Motion for 67
P.O. Box 45029-5029	Preliminary Injunction and
Newark, New Jersey 07101	Memorandum in Support
Phone: (973)648-4846	24
Fax: (973)648-3956	25
Email: katherine.gregory@dol.lps.state.nj.us	

Exhibit C

This item has been produced in
native format.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Complete	Submitted	Dtl From	Dtl To Date	Dtl Paid Ar	Claim Type	Submitted	Dtl Diagn	Submitted	Submit Cr	Claim Curr	Claim Type	Cd from D
2	x	x	x	x	0	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
3	x	x	x	x	56.17	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
4	x	x	x	x	4.5	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
5	x	x	x	x	10.18	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
6	x	x	x	x	7.6	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
7	x	x	x	x	40.21	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
8	x	x	x	x	40.21	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
9	x	x	x	x	3.63	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
10	x	x	x	x	62.25	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
11	x	x	x	x	20.2	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
12	x	x	x	x	19.71	23	23	x	30	2 P			23
13	x	x	x	x	1.81	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
14	x	x	x	x	4.23	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
15	x	x	x	x	1.66	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
16	x	x	x	x	12.1	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
17	x	x	x	x	7.9	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
18	x	x	x	x	8.91	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
19	x	x	x	x	4.51	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
20	x	x	x	x	6.88	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
21	x	x	x	x	2.57	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
22	x	x	x	x	0	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
23	x	x	x	x	96.28	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
24	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
25	x	x	x	x	604.8	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
26	x	x	x	x	49.44	23	38	x	30	2 P			23
27	x	x	x	x	0.17	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
28	x	x	x	x	0.86	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
29	x	x	x	x	2.59	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
30	x	x	x	x	1.56	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
31	x	x	x	x	1.73	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
32	x	x	x	x	3.63	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
33	x	x	x	x	0.86	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
34	x	x	x	x	5.18	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
35	x	x	x	x	2.59	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
36	x	x	x	x	1.56	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
37	x	x	x	x	1.73	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
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39	x	x	x	x	4.06	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
40	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
41	x	x	x	x	9.69	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
42	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
43	x	x	x	x	9.95	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
44	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
45	x	x	x	x	8.91	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
46	x	x	x	x	8.91	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
47	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
48	x	x	x	x	29.64	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
49	x	x	x	x	194.4	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
50	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
51	x	x	x	x	0	23	66	x	30	1 P			23
52	x	x	x	x	0.14	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
53	x	x	x	x	9.86	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
54	x	x	x	x	1.37	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
55	x	x	x	x	2.17	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
56	x	x	x	x	13.95	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
57	x	x	x	x	0	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
58	x	x	x	x	0	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
59	x	x	x	x	9.25	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
60	x	x	x	x	9.91	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
61	x	x	x	x	3.63	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
62	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
63	x	x	x	x	47.59	23	29	x	30	2 P			23
64	x	x	x	x	1.08	23	13	x	30	2 P			23
65	x	x	x	x	30.94	23	13	x	30	2 P			23
66	x	x	x	x	26.4	23	13	x	30	2 P			23
67	x	x	x	x	32.41	23	13	x	30	2 P			23

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
599919	x	x	x	x	42.12	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599920	x	x	x	x	279.3	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599921	x	x	x	x	0	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599922	x	x	x	x	0	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599923	x	x	x	x	0	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599924	x	x	x	x	12.07	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599925	x	x	x	x	3.62	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599926	x	x	x	x	38.8	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599927	x	x	x	x	30.62	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599928	x	x	x	x	11.25	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599929	x	x	x	x	8.89	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599930	x	x	x	x	4.49	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599931	x	x	x	x	6.86	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599932	x	x	x	x	96.6	23	77 x		30	1 P		23	
599933	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	29 x		30	2 P		23	
599934	x	x	x	x	378	23	29 x		30	2 P		23	
599935	x	x	x	x	1.59	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599936	x	x	x	x	48.84	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599937	x	x	x	x	1.51	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599938	x	x	x	x	4.54	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599939	x	x	x	x	7.41	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599940	x	x	x	x	7.41	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599941	x	x	x	x	22.53	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599942	x	x	x	x	67.59	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599943	x	x	x	x	12.07	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599944	x	x	x	x	7.41	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599945	x	x	x	x	7.88	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599946	x	x	x	x	7.98	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599947	x	x	x	x	8.89	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599948	x	x	x	x	11.8	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599949	x	x	x	x	2.57	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599950	x	x	x	x	299.81	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599951	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599952	x	x	x	x	378	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599953	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	16 x		30	2 P		23	
599954	x	x	x	x	10.01	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599955	x	x	x	x	4.89	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599956	x	x	x	x	80.44	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599957	x	x	x	x	2.93	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599958	x	x	x	x	7.25	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599959	x	x	x	x	62.25	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599960	x	x	x	x	239.29	23	30 x		30	2 P		23	
599961	x	x	x	x	0	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599962	x	x	x	x	9.25	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599963	x	x	x	x	3.63	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599964	x	x	x	x	0	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599965	x	x	x	x	51.36	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599966	x	x	x	x	0	23	17 x		30	2 P		23	
599967	x	x	x	x	62.53	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599968	x	x	x	x	14.26	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599969	x	x	x	x	4.03	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599970	x	x	x	x	70.34	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599971	x	x	x	x	34.45	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599972	x	x	x	x	94.12	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599973	x	x	x	x	34.45	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599974	x	x	x	x	72.86	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599975	x	x	x	x	0	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599976	x	x	x	x	0	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599977	x	x	x	x	0	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599978	x	x	x	x	12.1	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599979	x	x	x	x	7.9	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599980	x	x	x	x	11.27	23	71 x		30	1 P		23	
599981	x	x	x	x	343.75	23	50 x		30	4 P		23	
599982	x	x	x	x	343.75	23	50 x		30	4 P		23	
599983	x	x	x	x	5.04	23	45 x		30	2 P		23	
599984	x	x	x	x	4.46	23	45 x		30	2 P		23	
599985	x	x	x	x	4.25	23	45 x		30	2 P		23	

Exhibit D

Transcript of the Testimony of
Leo Lopez

Date:

June 14, 2018

Case:

STATE OF TEXAS vs UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Leo Lopez

June 14, 2018

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
3 BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

4 STATE OF TEXAS, et al.,)
5 Plaintiffs,)
6 v.) Case No. 1:18-CV-68
7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et)
al.,)
8 Defendants,)
9 and)
10 KARLA PEREZ, MARIA ROCHA,)
11 JOSE MAGAÑA-SALGADO,)
12 NANCY J. PALACIOS GODINEZ,)
13 ELLY MARISOL ESTRADA, KARINA)
RUIZ DE DIAZ, CARLOS AGUILAR)
14 GONZALEZ, KARLA LOPEZ, LUIS)
A. RAFAEL, DARWIN VELASQUEZ,)
JIN PARK, OSCAR ALVAREZ,)
NANCY ADOSSI, DENISE ROMERO,)
15 PRATISHA KHANNA, JUNG WOO)
KIM, ANGEL SILVA, MOSES)
16 KAMAU CHEGE, HYO-WON JEON,)
ELIZABETH DIAZ, MARIA DIAZ,)
17 and BLANCA GONZALEZ,)
18)
Defendant-Intervenors.)
19

20 ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF

21 LEO LOPEZ

22 JUNE 14, 2018

Leo Lopez

June 14, 2018
Pages 2 to 5

<p style="text-align: center;">Page 2</p> <p>1 ORAL DEPOSITION OF LEO LOPEZ, produced as a witness 2 at the instance of the Defendant-Intervenors, and duly 3 sworn, was taken in the above-styled and numbered cause 4 on June 14, 2018, from 9:05 a.m. to 12:19 p.m., before 5 Candice Andino, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for 6 the State of Texas, reported by machine shorthand, at 7 the office of the Attorney General for the State of 8 Texas, 300 W. 15th Street, 11th Floor, Austin, Texas, 9 pursuant to notice and in accordance with the Federal 10 Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 4</p> <p>1 APPEARANCES CONTINUED: 2 FOR THE DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS: 3 MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND 4 EDUCATIONAL FUND 5 BY: CELINA MORENO 6 NINA PERALES 7 110 Broadway, Suite 300 8 San Antonio, Texas 78205 9 (210) 224-5476 (210) 224-5382 FAX 10 cmoreno@maldef.org 11 nperales@maldef.org 12 ALSO PRESENT: 13 AMANDA BROWNSON, Ph.D. 14 ERIC MARIN, Texas Education Agency 15 CHELSEA RANGEL 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Page 3</p> <p>1 A P P E A R A N C E S 2 FOR THE PLAINTIFF STATE OF TEXAS AND THE WITNESS: 3 ATTORNEY GENERAL KEN PAXTON 4 BY: ADAM BITTER 5 TODD DISHER 6 TRENT PEROYE 7 P.O. Box 12548 8 Austin, Texas 78711-2548 9 (512) 936-1288 (512) 370-9362 FAX 10 adam.bitter@oag.texas.gov 11 todd.disher@oag.texas.gov 12 trent.peroyea@oag.texas.gov 13 14 FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY: 15 DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL 16 SECURITIES FRAUD PROSECUTION 17 NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF LAW 18 BY: NICHOLAS DOLINSKY, 19 Appearing Telephonically 20 124 Halsey Street, 5th Floor 21 P.O. Box 45029 22 Newark, New Jersey 07101 23 (973) 693-5055 24 nicholas.dolinsky@law.njoag.gov 25 26 FOR THE DEFENDANT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 27 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CIVIL DIVISION 28 OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION LITIGATION 29 LIBERTY SQUARE BUILDING 30 BY: JEFFREY S. ROBINS 31 450 5th Street, N.W., Room LL111B 32 Washington, D.C. 20001 33 (202) 616-4900 34 jeffrey.robins@usdoj.gov 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 5</p> <p>1 I N D E X 2 3 4 Appearances.....3 5 WITNESS: LEO LOPEZ 6 Examination by: 7 MS. MORENO.....7, 112 8 MR. DISHER.....100, 111 9 MR. DOLINSKY.....101 10 Changes and Signature.....114 11 Reporter's Certificate.....116 12 13 EXHIBITS 14 NO. DESCRIPTION PAGE 15 Exhibit 1 Notice of Intention to Take Oral 9 16 Deposition of Leo Lopez 17 Exhibit 2 Declaration of Leonardo R. Lopez 16 18 Exhibit 3 Document entitled "Education Code 19 19 Chapter 25. Admission, Transfer, and Attendance" 20 Exhibit 4 USCIS Website Guidelines for DACA 27 21 Exhibit 5 Printout from the Office of Refugee 33 22 Resettlement 23 Exhibit 6 Printout from the Office of Refugee 47 24 Resettlement entitled "Unaccompanied Alien Children Released to Sponsors By State" 25 (STATE000005 - 000006)</p>

Exhibit E

This item has been produced in
native format.

STATES000001

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
76														
77														
78													\$20,862,689.967	M&O FSP
79													(\$4,257,929.991)	LESS SCE BIL
80													\$22,050,557.324	M&O COLL
81														
82														
83													\$38,655,317.300	FSP (without BIL/SCE)
84														
85													\$4,924,906.14	Total Refined Ada
86														
87													\$7,849	Per ADA
88														
89													\$3,771,634.112	SCE Allotment
90													\$486,295.879	Bilingual Allotment
91														
92													3,273,665.77	SCE FTE
93													850,604.96	BIL ADA
94														
95													\$1,152	Per SCE \$\$\$
96													\$572	Per BIL \$\$\$
97														
98													\$9,573	Total Assuming BIL/SCE
99														
100														
101													3,272	UAC COUNT
102														
103														
104													\$31,322,085	Total COST
105														
106													\$31.32	(in millions)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BROWNSVILLE DIVISION**

STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL.;)
v.)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.;)
and)
KARLA PEREZ, ET AL.;)
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,)
Plaintiffs,)
Defendants,)
Defendant-Intervenors.)
Case No. 1:18-cv-00068

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT-INTERVENORS' MOTION TO COMPEL
DISCOVERY FROM PLAINTIFF STATE OF TEXAS AND TO DISMISS ALL
OTHER PLAINTIFF STATES**

On this date, the Court considered Defendant-Intervenors' Motion to Compel Discovery from Plaintiff State of Texas and to Dismiss All Other Plaintiff States. After considering the motion, any responses thereto, and all other matters properly before the Court, the Court believes the motion is without merit and should be DENIED.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant-Intervenors' Motion to Compel Discovery from Plaintiff State of Texas and to Dismiss All Other Plaintiff States is DENIED.

SIGNED on this the _____ day of _____, 2019.

Andrew S. Hanen,
U.S. District Court Judge